crease our Trade.

United States.

world will reap so much benefit from the

completion of the trans-Siberian railroad as

the United States. The benefits it will confer on this country are so vast that I am

surprised that the facts have not been

made clear to your people long ago.

See what it will do-this railroad. It will

throw wide to your commerce the portals of a country as great in area as the United States itself. In that country dwell millions who must depend upon their neigh-

bors, at least for many years to come, for their manufactures. And the nearest of

these neighbors among manufacturing na

Vladimir Teplow,

Imperial Consul General of Russia.

Imperial Consul General of Russia.

tions, who will they be? The people of the United States. It will be as though you had continued your own great transcontinental railroad lines—which now end at the Pacific's eastern shore—to Asia, the Pacific steamships being only links in the chain, mere ferries.

The new country that will find its outlet at Vladivostock is purely agricultural. Its manufactures, like the manufactures of Russia herself, ere comparatively unimportant. Our great wealth lies in our forests and fields, and for many years this state of things must continue. The United States, then, as the most accessible manufacturing neighbor, must be looked to as the source from which we may procure the machinery recessary to develop and work our great area of agricultural and wooded lands. To the United States, also, we must look for the machinery with which we about

lands. To the United States, also, we must look for the machinery with which we shall develop the great mineral deposits that sur-veys show exist in Siberia and the adjacent

From the day on which the first through

train is hauled over the rew railroad, I ex-pect to see the result I predict manifest it-

Much of the material for the construc-tion and operation of the completed sec-

tions of the road has come from the United

States. Already, then, you have had great

benefits from the enterprise. But what you

have had is merely a drop in the bucket

The real benefit will come when the road is

Russia Needs Our Products.

At the present day Russia imports from the United States many times as much as

she exports to this country. Last year we

took from you products worth more than

\$65,000,000, while you took from us products

worth only \$1,000,000. This shows how much we need your products and how glad

we are to get them. You sent us principal-

we are to get them. You sent us principally machinery. We sent you a small part of our agricultural crops.

Now, when this new railroad is finished, we shall not only add vastly to your field, but we shall also bring our markets to your very doors. No other manufacturing nation

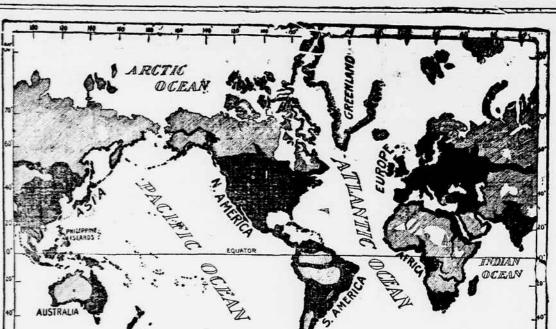
very doors. No other manufacturing nation is so situated that it can reach this new commercial area to so good advantage. The United States, through its Pacific ports, will then enjoy privileges that, coupled with the conditions which have given you such an important place in the world's commerce, will enable you to do business under favoring circumstances that other

inland, at your manufacturing centers.

self both in your Pacific coast cities, and

territory.

A Bit of Prophecy.



WORK YET REMAINING FOR THE EXPLORER.

# BLANKS ON THE MAP

Henry M. Stanley on the Unexplored Portions of the Globe.

WORK LEFT FOR THE NEXT CENTURY

Africa and South America Are Still Fruitful Fields.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS

(Copyright, 1900, by Henry M. Stanley.)

The latter half of the nineteenth century has been remarkable for the many geographical novelties that explorers have brought from Africa. In less than five decades this long neglected continent has been opened, converted into civilized states and protectorates, become thickly dotted with Christian missions and fairly prepared for civilized enterprise.

In the first decade-1850-60-we had the sources and course of the Great Zambesi river, with its wonderful Victoria falls, made known to us. The Tanganika-the longest lake in Africa—was also discovered. During the second decade—1800-70—we ob-

tained a rough outline of the Victoria Ny-The Nile was thence descended throughout its whole length. The Albert Nyanza, another feeder of the Nile, was discovered and soon after Lake Nyassa ap-

discovered and soon after Lake Nyassa appeared to grace our maps.

The third decade—1870-80—was still more fruitful of results. We had first the sources of a new river of the first magnitude and its lakes. Mweru and Banweolo, revealed to us. A short time afterward this river was proved to be the Congo by a descent along its entire course. Lakes Victoria and Tanganika were circumnayigated. An asalong its entire course. Lakes Victoria and Tanganika were circumnavigated. An as-cent of the snow mountain Kilima Njaro was made; Kenia, another snow mountain, of similar magnitude, was discovered; a better knowledge of the lower Niger and its principal tributaries was gained; the Ogowal was explored; the gorilla haunts of northern Gaboon were visited.

### A Decade of Delimitation. The fourth decade\_1880-1890-was still

richer in results, and so great was the progress of exploration that all the civilized powers responded to a call for a general ce to decide the ownership of the territories discovered and to formulate certain rules and principles for future procedure. Out of this the Congo Free State came into existence, a free trade zone was delimited, the French Congo was defined and the limits of Portuguese claims made clear. At the conclusion of the conference the European powers commenced a scramble for African possessions which lasted around the continent and seized upon the Cameroons, the Gold Coast, Name of East territories discovered and to formulate cer-Cameroons, the Gold Coast, Namaqua and Damara Land, and a large section of East Africa. French travelers distinguished themselves by annexations to the north of the Congo and the western Soudan, until higherton unknown by name countries hitherto unknown by nam many countries inthe to maknow of the had been converted into a French colonial empire of unprecedented extent. Italy entered Abyssinia, established Erythrea and made the whole horn of eastern Africa an Italian protectorate. Finally England became infected with the land hunger, and came interces with the land many though refluctant and protesting, extended British rule from the Cape to the Tanganika, absorbed a large portion of East Africa and expanded her West Africa possessing the control of the control of

rica and expanded her West Africa possessions.

This was also the period when South Africa advanced in popular esteem by leaps and bounds on account of its increasing outputs in diamonds and gold. The Congo disclosed its wealth of ivory, rubber and hard woods, and a forest which rivaled that of the Amazon in extent and possible productions. The Congo's tributaries were explored and new iskes were found. Almost every month something new and strange was told of its hydrography and topography. The Niger region became also preminent because of its human myriads, who were discovered to be past their savage state and already developed into industrious barbarians. Nyassa Land, which in the 60s was deserted to be found for the form of the control of the the 60s was deserted for its deadly record, took a new start, and became a land of promise for coffee planters.

### Developing Their Holdings.

In the present decade the scrambling for territory ceased, and most of the governments have begun the development of their African possessions. They have ringed them with custom houses and garrisoned forts, and are jealously policing their frontiers. Regiments of natives have been drilled and uniformed, missions, schools and drilled and uniformed, missions, schools and churches are flourishing, while every symptom of the slave trade, which was fast devastating the interior even in the eighties, has disappeared. The enormous area of inner Africa, which only twenty-three years ago was only a blank, is now known to geographers and governments as the Uganda, and East African protectorates of Great Britain, German East Africa, Mozambique, Rhodesta, Angola, Congo Francaise, the Cameroons, Nigeria and southern Soudan, which are administered by their respective governor generals and thousands of European officials.

It will thus be seen that geographical novelties have already become scarce ever from Darkest Africa. Geographical socie from Darkest Africa. Geographical societies still hold their seances, but their halls are no longer crowded with breathless audiences, thrilled with stories of startling discoveries, and applauding the newest thing from the heart of mysterious Africa. It is now the period of railways and telegraphs and steamers. The Congo's broad waters are disturbed by hundreds of steamers—the Nyassa is rapidly becoming like a Swiss lake, with its many steam ferries—the Tanganika and Victoria Nyanza have already seen the pioneers of the steam fleets which will appear before the next century dawns. The Congo, the Uganda and other railway lines now in prospect make mystery and novelty almost impossible and narrow the field of the pioneer explorer.

century may reveal to us astonishing things from Africa. While the world lasts we shall never quite exhaust the region. Even at this very moment there is a com-pany being floated in London to utilize the discovery of a nitrons described. discovery of a nitrous deposit just found near the cite of ancient Memphis. If any spot on earth may be called old surely that one may, but even after 6,000 years of hu-man occupation it has rewarded the ex-

plorer.
Africa's Remaining Secrets. Therefore, though Africa's main geographical features are fairly familiar to us,

in its recesses are to be found many a secret yet. Nay, I venture to say despite my preamble that the continent remains for most practical purposes as unknown to us as when the Victoria Nyanza and the Congo were undiscovered. The names of mountains, towns, villages, settlements and tribes have been written on the blank spaces of the maps, but what of that? They are but the distinguishing terms of their respective localities and are useful for reference. This work has occupied twenty-tive centuries, and the devotion of countless explorers whose object was not to examine details, but to reach some objectif—and who had no time or opportunity to do more than note the more prominent features along their routes. Thus English travelers and settlers in South Africa passed over the diamond fields and occupied farmsteads above the gold fields for scores of years without suspecting the immeasurable wealth beneath. Thus several travelers whose business it was to explore came within viewing distance of Huwenzori without once suspecting that its snowy crown within viewing distance of Huwenzori with-out once susperting that its snowy crown



Henry M. Stanley.

might have been seen three miles above their heads.

The work of the old class of African ex-The work of the old class of African explorers may be said to come to an end with the last year of the nineteenth century, though there remain a few tasks yet incomplete. The twentieth century is destined to see, probably within the next decade or two, the topographic delineation of a large portion of the continent by geodetic triangulation. For the more the various states and protectorates ripen under the influence and protectorates ripen under the influence. nd protectorates ripen under the influence of their civilized governments the more will exact surveys be needed to settle conflict-ing international claims, as well as for pur-

Meantime, however, there are certain exploring tasks of an interesting character which might well invite young men of means and character. Those who are fond of Alpine climbing, and aspire to do something worth doing, might take either of the snowy mountains Ruwenzori, Kenia, Mfumbiro and explore it thoroughly after the style of Hans Meyer, who took Kilima Njaro for his subject. There are peaks also in the Elgon cluster north of the Victoria Nyanza over 14,000 feet high, which might well rehay systematic investigation I. is eil repay systematic investigation. It is not the tourist who runs up a mountain and starts for home to say that he has done it that is wanted, but the intelligent done it that is wanted, but the intelligent explorer, who undertakes to make his mountain his special study, and will give us a full and accurate monograph of these lofty heights, which in the not distant future are destined to be often resorted to for recuperation of the wearied lowland toilers in the tropics.

British East Africa contains two sections about which we are very ignorant. One

in the tropics.

British East Africa contains two sections about which we are very ignorant. One embraces all that region lying between the Jub river and Lakes Stephanie and Rudolf. The other extends from Lake Rudolf to Fashoda on the one hand and southern Abyssinia on the other. A thorough knowladge of these two regions would these them. Abyssinia on the other. A thorough knowledge of these two regions would throw light on the main routes taken by the ancient immigrants from Abyssinia, and whose blood, blending with that of the primitive tribes south, has produced the Zulus. Two exploring expeditions well conducted would settle the sources of the Jub and the Sobat, define the northern reach of the Mau plateau and the southern limits of the spurs extending from the mountainous mass of Abyssinia. Between these some interesting lakes ought to be found.

## Full of Interest.

Another promising region extends between the Tanganika and Albert Edward lakes. A dozen explorers have touched the edge of this region, but only one has crossed His intelligent observations have rather excited than allayed interest. We wish to know where is the separating line between the head of the River Basin and that of the Albert Edward. We are told that of the Albert Edward. We are told of active volcanoes, and clusters of mountain peaks of unusual height. A thorough investigation of this part would discover the southwestern sources of the Nile and the eastern sources of the Congo. The people inhabitating the region would be found to be among the most interesting of any in Africa. For unless we are much mistaken, they are relics of a great prehistoric migration cooped up in that peculiar recess formed by the Tanganika to the south, the mountain chains to the east and the great Congo forest to the west, while the war loving races marching to the south moved past them apparently unheeded and unheeding.

Would Settle Many Questions.

The next bit of real interest for the ex-plorer is a lengthy strip barely 50 miles wide, but 700 miles long, lying between 28 degrees 40 minutes east and 20 degrees 30 minutes east and between 4 degrees north and 8 degrees south. Earnest and systematic work in this part of the Congo Free State would settle many geographical questions, such as the exact line of the great upheaval which occurred at the subsidence of the vast trough wherein lie Lakes Albert, Albert Edward, Kinu and Tanganika. From the western slopes of this long upland, which is believed to be now mainly forested, rise the head waters of the Welle-Mubangi, Aruwimi, Chofu, Lowa, Lindi, Lira, Luama and other rivers. How far east does the forest extend along this line? How far west do the plains reach? In what part of this region should be located the center of the seismic disnorth and 8 degrees south. Earnest and

turbance which made such a huge earth rent? How many volcanoes are still in operation along the gigantic mole which has been piled west of the chain of lakes? Though several explorers have crossed this region their traverses are mere threads of travel and disclose but little of its char-

acter.

Nor must we forget that the great lakes of Africa also offer tempting objects for intelligent research. We have no idea as yet of the nature of their beds, or of their depth, or of their tauna and their outlines have been but imperfectly sketched. Yet these lakes cover about 75,000 square miles of inner Africa. Moreover, it is really time that some explorer should come forward with the determination to ascertain the altitude of the Victoria Nyanza or Tanganika by the theodolite and spirit level, previous to making a trustworthy survey of these lakes.

The presidents of the Royal Geographical Society lately said that South America contained a larger unexplored area than Africa. Though the statement should not be taken too literally it is certainly true that there are considerable areas awaiting exploration. West and northwestern Brazil contain several parts as little known to the European world as the darkest parts of

Unvisited South American Tracts.

European world as the darkest parts of Africa. The debatable territory between Ecuador and southeastern Colombia, parts of Cuzco and La Paz in Bolivia; the Peruvian Andes, the upper basin of the Pilcomayo and an extensive portion of Patagonia are regions of promise. A great part of the Andean Cordillera is completely unknown, both as to its topography and its geology. geology.
The secrets of the plains of Argentina, of

The secrets of the plains of Argentina, of its renowned pampas and of the Patagonian tableland are still waiting solution. The fauna of the Andean lakes is still a mystery, those who are engaged in the study of the past history of mankind would find an ample harvest in those South American mountains, and finally those who should investigate the economic value of the physical conditions of that country would be well compensated for their labors of exploration there.

In Old Asia.

Of late since Col. Prejvalsky's exploraions in Mid Asia the world has been interested in the exploits of explorers like those of Younghusband, Rockhill, Littledale and Sven Hedin, who have found something new even in that old continent. The twentieth century will not find central Asia so difficult of access as it was during the nine

The great Siberlan railway will afford many a starting place for explorations to the south, and the fifth part of the Asiatic continent which lies between Lake Baikal and the Himalaya range furnishes a very large field for them. Sven Hedin has made a brilliant record in traversing the heart of Asia, and it would be singular if his successful exploration should not stimulate others to emulate his hardihood and daring. Tibet has long withstood the attempts of travelers to penetrate it for a systematic survey. Our knowledge of the country, though on the whole considerable, has been gained furtively and by snatches or short rushes, and resembling somewhat the manner in which Europeans during the early part of this century endeavored to reach the interior of Africa. Malarla and savage man opposed them everywhere, just as the jealousy of the Chinese and superstitious ignorance of the Tibetans oppose modern travelers. Perseverance will conquer in the end—and both Tibet and China will have to yield. Arabia and Persia await the Wallins, Palgraves, Burtons and Doughty's of the future, wise and tactful travelers accomplished in the languages of The great Siberlan railway will afford Doughty's of the future, wise and tactful travelers accomplished in the languages of Oman and Allm, learned in orienta Oman and Alim, learned in oriental his-tory and saturated with eastern lore. The mission of such will be to resurrect the dead past, delve among old ruins, revive the forgotten histories and forecast the methods by which those venerable races may be brought into touch and communion with the busy world which abhors exclu-siveness. iveness. There are many tracts in Australia still

inknown, but these may safely be left for the Australians, who have shown them-selves peculiarly qualified in every way to solve all geographical questions affecting their interests.

## In the Polar Regions.

Those of the twentieth century who may be inclined to explore the icy regions will have ample chance to test their powers. The last half of the nineteenth century has been exceedingly indifferent to polar lands and seas, though we are not altogether without splendid examples of what we could have done had we been so inclined. Kane, Nares, Greely, Peary, Nor denskiold, Wiggins, Nansen, and others denskiold, Wiggins, Nansen, and others have done marvelously well, and the map shows only too clearly what territory we have gained from the once unknown north. Still a vast region remains. North of the sixty-degree parallel of latitude lie Greenland, Baffin' Land, Northern Canada and Alaska, which contain large blank patches. The last years of the century have witnessed a growing interest in the northern extremity of our globe, and we are two less than the contain the contain the contain the strength of our globe and we are two less than the contain t nessed a growing interest in the northern extremity of our globe, and we are yet in doubt as regards the fate of poor Andree and his companions. In 1900 we shall probably hear of the departure of an antarctic expedition to explore that vast circumpolar area extending over thirty degrees of latitude which lies in the southern hemisphere.

Requires the Best Work.

In this necessarily brief sketch of the explorations yet to be accomplished by the bold spirits of the coming century it must imagined that I have included all the tasks that must engage explorers. Hundreds upon hundreds will find ample work in correcting, revising and refining hasty work performed by pioneers in Africa, America, Asia and Australia, until the has been attained. There are signs that the world is getting impatient with sloven the world is getting impatient with sloven and inexact work, and expects superior merits in the explorers of the future. This is but natural, after being satiated with novelties, and another reason is perhaps that the increase in the number of geographical societies has been so great that the geographical public has become more learned and fastidious in its tastes and requires the best that can be obtained. As the societies are so willing to coach inthe societies are so willing to coach in tending explorers and prepare them fo their tasks, I have no doubt that such mer as they need will be forthcoming amply endowed with physical powmental fitness as any who ever mental niness into the unknown.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

An Obstacle.

From Puck. O'Brien (the Fenian, in a stage whisper "Are yez in favor av invadin' Canady?"

Casey—"Ol am that; but there's wan thing that's botherin' me."
O'Brien-"Phwat is it?"

Casey-"How the divil will we be able t'

NEW MARKET FOR US nations cannot change, either in the immediate present or in the years to come. Friendship for America.

Not the least of your advantages lies in the fact that America's people and Amer-Siberian Railroad Will Greatly Inica's products are alike immensely popular with the people of Russia and her posses sions. This feeling of good-will exists alike among the masses and the classes. An RUSSIA NEEDSTOUR MANUFACTURES Feelings of Friendship Toward the

among the masses and the classes. An American is always welcomed in Russia, whether he visits the hut of the peasant or the palace of the noble. In town and in country, in St. Petersburg and in the farming districts, we all speak of Americans as our "brothers across the sea."

This feeling is literally all-pervasive. It may not be easy to trace its origin and growth, but it is easy enough to demonstrate that it exists. No observant American who has ever visited Russia can have failed to notice it. We seem, in our country, to grow up with a strong love for the enterprising people on this side of the world. This sentiment is as strong with the individual as it is with the nation. I suppose that with us as individuals it is largely because we as a nation took sides with the united States at the time of her severest struggles.

A Historical Reference. A PLEASANT PROPHECY Written for The Evening Star by Vladimir Teplow, Imperial Consul General of Russia at New York. Next to Russia herself, no country in the

A Historical Reference. This must naturally have had its influ-

ence on us as a people, and with the passage of time our good feeling for you has spread among us until now, as I have said, spread among us until now, as I have said, the peasant and the noble, the merchant and the farmer, all alike, look upon all Americans as their brothers. The sentiment manifests itself in all sorts of striking ways. No American warship ever visits our waters that is not received with enthusiastic demonstrations both on the part of our people and our authorities.

When, during your civil war, some of the European governments were almost active-European governments were almost actively hostile, while nearly all were apathetic, Russia never wavered for a moment in her friendship for the United States. She showed openly and clearly where she stood. How much influence her action had in molding public sentiment at a critical time in the European courts it is impossible for me to say. Perhaps I cannot justly assert that our stand had any actual value or influence, but it certainly showed, as had so often been shown before, that we were something more than fair weather friends. Remembering that such feelings underlie our relations, it should not be hard to understand how the building of the Trans-Siberian road means much to America. To Russia the advantages accruing from its construction are chiefly strategical. To America will come enormous advantages from the commercial and financial standpoints. molding public sentiment at a critical tim

TOLD OF OSTRICHES. Some Interesting Points About This

Most Curious of Birds. From the Scientific American,

Ostriches are curious and remarkable birds, with their enormous bodies, long legs and small heads. The experiences of the ostrich farmers, both in Africa and America, are most interesting, and there are tales without number of the strange antics of the curious birds. Naturally the first thought on seeing an ostrich is, How fast When feeding the stride is only 20 to 22

inches; when walking, but not feeding, the stride is 26 inches, but when terrified the bird possesses wonderful sprinting qualities and takes steps varying from 111/2 to 14 feet. Taking 12 feet as the average, they would cover about 25 miles an hour, but

feet. Taking 12 feet as the average, they would cover about 25 miles an hour, but the stories of birds traveling a mile a minute are open to question. Other traits of which we are always hearing is their lack of both suspicion and intelligence. Bushmen clothe themselves in one of their skins and, under cover of this, go near enough to kill them with poisoned arrows.

When the bird considers that he has distanced his pursuer he often puts his head in the sand, thinking he has thereby made himself invisible. Sometimes when hotly pursued he turns upon his enemies and gives severe wounds with his feet. The habits of ostriches are not particularly attractive. They eat fruits, game, vegetables, leaves, tender shoots, insects, snalls and any other food that can be picked up, including all kinds of indigestible substances, which they swallow from stupid voracity. They are equally foolish about laying their eggs; they often begin before the spot has been fixed upon for the nest, and the solitary eggs are often found lying forsaken al! over the district frequented by the ostrich. The nests are simply holes in the sand and vary from three to six feet in diameter. In these are laid by a single bird, or many in a company, from twelve to fifty or sixty eggs. They are incubated by night and left to the heat of the sun during the day. The males assist in the incubation and also in taking care of the young until they can 'provide for themselves. When the ostrich chicks are as big as a common fow they run with great rapidity. The real benefit will come when the road is regularly opened for business, when communities are building up along its line, when areas now unfinhabited and undeveloped shall spring into life under the magic touch of immigration. American capital and American enterprise will be tremendous factors in Siberia then, and there will be no section of your country, north, south, east or west, that will not be affected favorably Your millionaire and your workman will equally feel the stimulus.

the ostrich chicks are as big as a common fowl they run with great rapidity.

Europeans do not care for the taste of the ostrich eggs, but bushmen are fond of them. They weigh from two to three pounds, and are equal to twenty-four hens' eggs. The flesh somewhat resembles turkey, but is very tough. It will be remembered that the ostrich has been known from remote times and ostrich brains were served up as food on the tables of the Romans and are referred to even in the book of Job.

"I understand," remarked the reporter to the manager of a railway noted for the unpunctuality of its trains, "that there was an accident on your railway last

"Oh, do you?" was the sarcastic reply.
"Yes, sir."
"Do you know anything about it?"
"Only that it happened to the train which was due here at 8:15."
"That train case in to the minute sir."

"That train came in to the minute, sir," said the manager, firmly.

"Are you sure of that?"

"Of course I am."

That must have been the accident referred to," and the reporter dodged

Mrs. J. Brassey Pushe—"I confess I'm dying to get my daughter married." The Brute—"Er-what other inducements do you offer."—Life.



Farmer (to Sam'l, whom he had seen come out of the public house)-"I thought you mised me to be teetotal?"
Sam'l—"I'm no far frae 't noo, sir; I pay for none!"—From Sketch.

PAVILION OF THE CITY HALL OF PARIS.

PARIS, January 11, 1900. Now that we are dating our letters 1900, probably the discussion as to whether this is the nineteenth or the twentieth century will be dropped for a time. The carica-turist G. Redon has brought out a very amusing sketch, in which he portrays the vanishing nineteenth century pulling the exposition his way-the exposition being typified as a gay Parisian-while the twentieth century, disguised as an up-to-date fur-clad automobilist, is taking her gal-lantly by the arm. Miss Exposition, by the expression of her countenance, shows she very much bored by the discussion, and doesn't care a rap to which century she belongs, provided she is permitted to make her great fair an instructive, entertaining and interesting show for the whole world. The successful exposition should be both "heavy" and "light." This paradox-

both "heavy" and "light." This paradoxical way of putting it means that it must contain enough of that which is serious and important and lasting to enlist the attention of persons seriously inclined, while at the same time it must provide amusement and diversion for those who come to the ground on pleasure bent. The 1900 exposition bids fair to prove somewhat more serious and earnest than is usually the case with such undertakings. Frederic Passy, one of the most prominent advocates of all peace agitations, says that in his opinion the bazaar element should be eliminated from a universal exposition, so that people will be provided with other displays than those placed before their eyes daily in the shops and stores of the leading cities. To quote his own words: "Mutual exchanges of bullets and shells should be replaced by the exchange of packages and cases, forwarded as friendly presents from one extremity of the earth to the other. Fraternity dictated to us by interest, understood by reason, blessed by hearts is what the nity dictated to us by interest, understood by reason, blessed by hearts, is what the exposition should realize, or, more correctly speaking, it is that which the 1900 exposi-tion should teach us to understand and to desire."

MANY CONGRESSES

Palace of Social Economy much interesting material to engage their attention. Senator Jules Siegfried, who is at the head of this feature of the fair, says: "The main object is to make all workers acquainted with the useful institutions established for them. There will be an endless supply of practical information, and a workman studiously inclined will be able to carry away with him from the exposition a number of precise facts which, if carefully followed, will tend to soften in him the disquieting sentiment of inequality of fortune. Employes, likewise, will have an opportunity to learn how far the social future is dependent on the betterment of the laboring classes intellectually and morally."

Those of us, however, who know the difficulty in persuading a laboring man on a holiday to look into things seriously are apprehensive that Jules Siegfried, despite his splendid organization and his sincere devotion to the cause of the laboring classes and public charities, will find a discouraging wall of indifference between his department and the classes it is designed to benefit.

The Women's Building.

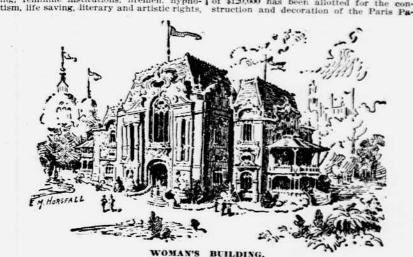
With the Chicago precedent setting the pace, of course, the Paris exposition must have its women's building. It will be known as the women's palace. All sorts of objections were raised to it at the outset, but the French women, unwilling to be outdone the French women, unwilling to be outdone by their American sisters, marshaled their forces and carried the day. Thus once again the new world establishes a precedent and sets an example for the old. The structure itself will be located close to one of the piliars of the Effel tower, with a handsome facade on the Champ de Mars. Mme. Pegard, the projector of this feature, the leader in all that pertains to it, tells me she intends to make it a sort of international club for ladies of all classes visiting the exposition. The management will be single-headed. There will be no board of lady managers and consequently no endless discussions and wrangling over insignificant matters and petty details of little interest to the public. In the main hall there will be a limited exhibition of women's work from all civilized countries, covering all the epochs of history. This display will include a survey of the achievements of women, covering everything from the ordinary household duties to the most claborate and artistic pieces of embroidery and lace. Women from many countries, garbed in their national dress, will be seen activated. by their American sisters, marshaled their and artistic pieces of embroidery and lace. Women from many countries, garbed in their national dress, will be seen actively engaged in their daily toil—a picturesque sight, which will appeal to both sexes. Several salons in the building will be sacred to femininity. There will also be a large restaurant and an equally imposing and light refreshment hall. As this undertaking has received no state aid, it will be depending quite largely upon the restaurant and luncheon features for the money to meet the heavy expenses of the undertaking.

### The Paris Pavilion.

Near the Social Economy building, on the banks of the Seine, will be the Pavilion of the City of Paris, an edifice bearing a close resemblance to the Paris Hotel de Ville or City Hall. It will be built entirely of wood and staff instead of solid stone speaking, it is that which the 1900 exposition should teach us to understand and to desire."

105 Congresses.

One of the most important features of the fair will be the congresses of 1900, of which already 105 are arranged. In the limits of this letter only a few of these can be mentioned by name, omitting all details. Among the topics which authorities and experts will gather from all parts of the world to discuss will be architecture, automobilism, the blind, cheap dwellings, commercial travelers, deaf and dumb, dentistry, drawing, feminine institutions, firemen, hypnotism, life saving, literary and artistic rights, In place of domes and other pretentious



mathematics, naval architecture, number-

mathematics, naval architecture, numbering cottons, ornithology, peace, popular credits, photography, press, public charity, psychology, security against steam engines, stenography, Sunday rest, theatrical materials, abuse of tobacco, women's rights and workingmen's associations.

Some of these congresses will last as long as three weeks, while others will finish their business in forty-eight hours. The medical congress will be attended by several thousand doctors, who will come from all parts of the world. To receive the members of these several gatherings with due honors the exposition has provided not only a magnificent building and the necessary funds to entertain on an elaborate scale, but the French government and the municipality of Paris have likewise voted large sums of money and made such arrangements with railroads, steamship lines and other companies controlling public utilities that the visitors will enter the received to the companies with controlling public utilities that the visitors will enter the controlling public utilities that the visitors will enter the controlling public utilities that the visitors will enter the controlling public utilities that the visitors will enter the controlling public utilities that the visitors will enter the controlling public and the controlling and other companies controlling public utilities that the visitors will enjoy special concessions and unusual advantages

## The Congressional Chief.

All of the congresses will have the same chief-M. Gariel, who occupied the same post at the Paris exposition of 1889. He is a man of broad attainments and profound learning, a chief of civil engineers and a professor at the faculty of medicine. The building in which the conventions will meet will be known as Congress Hall. It meet will be known as Congress Hall. It is a handsome structure on the bank of the Seine in the Louis XVI style of architecture, and has been built entirely by French workmen associations. The lower portion of the ground floor is reserved exclusively for social economy exhibits. The first floor will contain one immense hall, 328 feet long by 30 feet wide, with five meeting rooms for the congressionalists. One of these will seat 800 persons and two of the smaller ones will accommodate 250 people, while two others have a seating capacity of 150 persons each. Congresses attended by over two others have a seating capacity of 150 persons each. Congresses attended by over one thousand visitors will be held in the Paris Sorbonne or in the Palace of the Trocadero. The large hall mentioned above will be one of the finest locations in the entire exposition for the enjoyment of the fetes which take place on the Seine at night. Visitors will be in a beautiful loggia at the water's edge, with a scene before their eyes suggesting a nocturne at Venice, having a score of brilliantly illuminated foreign buildings of the most varied architecture on the opposite bank as a background.

villon, and a further sum of \$109,000 has been appropriated for the preparation of municipal exhibits, with \$36,000 more for the installation of the same. To this amount \$150,000 may be added for sundries and incidentals, \$120,000 for municipal fetes in Paris and \$200,000 as a subsidy for the municipality's exposition fetes. All these grants were voted unanimously and without discussion, so it will be seen that the city intends to maintain her old traditions of hospitality and entertain her visitors on a scale unattempted heretofore.

The Municipal building on the exposition grounds will differ from all the other pataces in one respect. It will contain an interior park with numerous grass plots, fountains, rustic benches and pathways. Several imposing groups of sculpture will be placed in this novel miniature park. The various city departments will make displays of their most interesting for. vilion, and a further sum of \$109,000 has

various city departments will make plays of their most interesting feat The famous Bertillon will exhibit the plays of their most interesting features. The famous Bertillon will exhibit the apparatus he employs for the identification of criminals, but for obvious reasons he will not be given an opportunity to offer an expert demonstration of his handwriting theories, as was the case in the Dreyfus trial at Rennes. The police and fire departments and the municipal department of education will likewise make elaborate displays. There will also be shown in cases, safe from vandal hands, various valuable historical documents pertaining to the history of Paris.

The Way of It.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Salesman-"What's the boss so mad about this morning?" Confidential Clerk-"He overslept him-

self."
Salesman-"Why, yesterday he got here very early, and he was just as mad the Confidential Clerk—"Yes. The clock woke him up.

### Inducement to Hurry. From the Chicago Tribune,

Customer-"How long will it take to put small patch on this shoe?"

Cobbler—"About ten minutes, I guess." Customer-"Then I'll smoke a cigar while

For the Workingmen.

Those who make a study not only of products but of producers, will find in the minutes, sir."

I am waiting."

Cobbier (after the first whift of cigar)—"I'll have it done in about minutes, sir."